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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. American Association of Jurists

Special consultative status granted in 1989

1. **Principles and Objectives**: a) Self-determination of peoples, and full economic independence and the sovereignty of the State over its wealth and natural resources; b) to oppose imperialism, fascism, colonialism and neocolonialism, oppose racism and discrimination against women, indigenous peoples and national minorities; c) the defense of real peace based on the principles of peaceful co-existence between States of different social and economic systems; d) to defend and promote human rights, and the realization of better and more effective guarantees for their protection; e) oppose legislation in American States that apparently contradicts the rule of law and the principles and objectives of the Association; f) to establish fraternal relations and common actions with jurists and their organizations throughout the world committed to objectives similar to those stated in our Statutes; g) to mobilize jurists of the American countries to develop joint actions to ensure the active involvement of the juridical science in the process of social and economic changes in their respective countries, which are consistent with the principles and objectives enumerated herein; h) the defense and protection of the legal profession as well as solidarity with jurists who are persecuted because their activity in abiding by the principles herein set forth.

The American Association of Jurists has national Chapters and affiliates in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Martinique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and the United States of America, and individual associates in Mexico, Bolivia and Haiti. We have approximately 300 direct members in Latin America and the Caribbean. The American Association of Jurists finances its activities with the contributions of its associates, membership dues, and the income of registration fees in some of its activities.

2. **Participation in Conferences and Other Activities of the Economic and Social Council and bodies of the United Nations**

A. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2001 (57th session). Written statements submitted in Items 10 and 14(c) of the provisional program: The Activities of Transnational Corporations and Human Rights- Need of Legal Regulations; World Trade Organization, Intellectual Property and Human Rights; Labor Law as an Integral Part of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and The Effect of Restrictions of Freedom upon Civil, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Oral statements regarding impunity, the situation in Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala and Vieques. Two activities in Geneva on the crisis of the right to development (Apr.3), and economic, political and social consequences of Plan Colombia (Apr.6).

B. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2001. Statement in the Working Group on Transnational Corporations (Aug. 2); statement about the promotion and protection of human rights (Aug. 7); statement about the Macedonian crisis (Jul. 8). Seminar in Celigny, Switzerland, about transnational entities, (May 5-6, 2001).

C. World Conference Against Racism, South Africa, Aug.31-Sept.7, 2001: Attendance by two representatives, written statement was distributed about racism, colonialism and slavery.

D. Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2002 (58th session). Written statements submitted about the foreign debt, transnational corporations, the rights of indigenous peoples in Mexico; Western Sahara; the right to work and restrictions on the labor movement: case study of the Colombian labor movement. Oral statements about the right to self-determination in relation to the case of Vieques, Puerto Rico; the right to development; violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, human rights and fundamental liberties violations; civil and political rights and recent detentions in Peru. Participated in NGO sponsored conferences in Geneva: conference about anti-terrorist laws and its effects on civil and human rights (Apr.3), Peace process and human rights in Colombia (Apr.17).

E. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, 2002 (54th session) Oral statement, Independence of the Judicial Branch (Aug. 5).

F. Special Session of the General Assembly on Children, New York, May 8-10, 2002; attendance by two representatives of the American Association of Jurists.

G. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2003 (59th session) Written statements regarding the right to self-determination and the crisis in Iraq. Oral statement about the right to development.

H. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2003. (55th session) Oral statements, regarding Iraq, democratization of the Security Council and the U.N., "Administration of Justice, Law and Democracy".

I. 47th session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Mar. 3-14, 2003, New York. Attended by four delegates of the American Association of Jurists.

J. UN International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People. Sept. 4-5, 2003, New York. Attendance by a representative of the American Association of Jurists.

K. Commission on Human Rights: Geneva, Mar.-Apr. 2004 (60th session). Oral statement, Human rights violations against indigenous populations in Chile. Written comments regarding the "Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights."

L. Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Geneva, Jul.-Aug. 2004, written statements regarding the embargo against Cuba (NGO/8), Resolution 1546 of the Security Council (NGO/9), human rights in the United States (NGO/11), Haiti (NGO/5).

M. World Indigenous Forum, May 10-21, 2004, New York. Attendance by a delegate of the American Association of Jurists.

N. 48th session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Mar. 1-12, 2004, N.Y. Attended by two delegates of the American Association of Jurists.

O. Special Committee on Decolonization: June 2001-2004, N.Y. Observers in various items of the agenda (Gibraltar, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Western Sahara), oral interventions on the question of Puerto Rico.

Other relevant activities: Organized seminars and panel discussions about access to justice, economic crimes and penalties, and manipulation of the media during the World Social Forum, Brazil (Jan.-Feb. 2002-2003), organized panels addressing the Week for the Respect of International Law in Chile (June 2002-2004); organized a Seminar "Social Justice, Peace and Democracy" (Nov. 11-14, 2003) in Buenos Aires, Argentina; missions sent to Peru (9/2001) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (8/2004); published the American Association Law Journal from 2001 to 2004.

2. Center for Migration Studies of New York

Special consultative status granted in 2001

PART I

The Center for Migration Studies (CMS), founded in 1964 and incorporated in 1969 in the State of New York as an educational non-profit institute for independent, interdisciplinary migration studies, strongly supports the goals and principles of the United Nations. To disseminate new knowledge and foster effective policies relating to international migration, CMS relies on its globally recognized journal, THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW, its book publications, documentation center, annual national legal conferences, and,

since 2001, its United Nations affiliation as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). From the outset, Dr. Eva Sandis, Professor Emerita of Sociology at Fordham University, has served as the Center's NGO Representative to ECOSOC at UN Headquarters in New York.

PART II.

Participation in Meetings and Activities of the Economic and Social Council, its Subsidiary bodies and other United Nations Bodies

CMS' NGO representative, Ms. Sandis has been actively involved in the work of ECOSOC bodies, especially the Commission for Social Development (CSD) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). In 2004, when the 42nd session of the CSD considered social perspectives on migrants and migration as an important "emerging issue" (item 3a); the CMS representative initiated and co-moderated a panel presentation on "Children in Immigrant Families", with panelists from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF, as a mid-day Side Event on 12 February at UNHQ. Throughout the entire quadrennial period, the representative has been a registered attendee at the annual meetings of the CSD and CSW, and in cooperation with other NGOs, prepared yearly statements to heighten the Commission members' awareness of the vulnerabilities and protection needs of families, especially those fragmented by poverty and conflict.

CMS has supported a number of Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) initiatives on behalf of ECOSOC. Both in 2003 and in 2004, CMS was invited to participate in the annual Coordination Meeting on International Migration, organized by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to prepare for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development that the United Nations General Assembly will conduct in 2006. Dr. Donald Heisel, the CMS director of research, contributed an invited paper on "Activities of the Center for Migration Studies" for the 2003 meeting, October 15-16, at UNHQ. In 2003 and in 2004, the CMS New York representative also took part in the open sessions of the 2nd and 3rd annual International Fora for Social Development (IFSD), initiated by DESA in preparation for the February CSD meetings, to which IFSD is closely linked both in theme and chairmanship. At the October 8, 2003 open session of the 3rd Forum, whose theme was International Migration and Development, Ms. Sandis encouraged DESA to increase its NGO outreach to enhance IFSD outcomes. In January 2004, in response to a DESA request, CMS submitted responses to a Millennium Development Goals Questionnaire, to Ms Meena Sur of the NGO Section.

Throughout the quadrennial period, the CMS representative has systematically followed the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly's Second and Third Committees on all items relating to Migration and Development, and to The Human Rights of Migrants. In 2003 and 2004, during the 58th and 59th UNGA sessions, at the request of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See, she provided them with her summary reports of the Committee discussions about remittances, migration and development, and the human rights of migrants, as a basis for Mission input at the UN.

Among UN special sessions, the CMS representative was primarily involved with the 27th, namely, the UNGA Special Session on Children, held at UNHQ on May 8-10, 2002. For the second preparatory meeting for this event, CMS organized a workshop on Family Survival in War and Peace, held at UNHQ on 29 January 2001 in collaboration with UNICEF's NGO Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Refugee mothers from Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) and Somalia gave UN delegation members and other workshop participants, first hand accounts of their experiences. CMS also participated in the NGO Caucus to revise the Outcome document, "A World Fit for Children."

To strengthen the input of CMS expertise in behalf of UN goals, our NGO representative has persistently collaborated with other NGOs which have expressed similar concerns. In 2004, Ms Sandis was elected Vice Chair (and in 2005, Co-Chair) of the NGO Committee on the Family, N.Y., and has been a member of its Executive Committee since 2000. CMS is an active member of the NGO Human Rights Committee's Subcommittee on Immigrants and Refugees, since its formation in 2003; and a long standing member of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (concerned with trafficking), the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child

(concerned with child labor) and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the NGO Committee of UNICEF.

Through the efforts of our New York Representative and her colleagues on the NGO Committee of the Family's planning group, the May 13th program in observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 included an address by H.E. Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary General for the protection of children in armed conflict. On September 8, 2004, in conjunction with the 57th annual Department of Public Information (DPI) NGO Conference at UNHQ, Dr. Sandis made a presentation on "Transnational Families: Adjusting to New Global Realities," which expanded on the Conference theme, Miliennium Development Goals (MDGs): Civil Society Takes Action. The Side-Event was co-sponsored by the NGO Committee on the Family and the NGO Subcommittee on Immigrants and Refugees. This Subcommittee, of which Ms Sandis is an active participant, also organized, in collaboration with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, a special forum on the Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, in observance of International Migrants Day, 2004. Numerous UN delegations were represented at this event, held on December 17 at UNHQ.

During 2003, CMS initiated and moderated two programs for the monthly General Membership Meetings of the NGO Committee of the Family. The first program, on April 24, was entitled "Iraqi Families: Coping with Conflict and Uncertainty." The title of the second program, on October 23, was: "Migrant Families: Global Human Rights Challenge."

To conclude this summary of our organization's activities during the first four years of CMS' partnership with the United Nations, CMS offers two independent initiatives undertaken by its NGO representative intended to support the overall goals and objectives of the United Nations. On April 2 and 23, 2004, Dr. Sandis held a two day workshop, pro bono, at Fordham University, on UN child protection issues, for students of the College at 60 on the Lincoln Center Campus. In August 2004, during the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association (ASA), at which former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, gave an invited address about the Millennium Development Goals, the ASA Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict took two actions. First, it held a symbolic moment of silence at its Reception on 16 August to mark the first anniversary of the violent deaths of the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Sergio Vieira de Mello and his colleagues. Secondly, based on Dr. Sandis' initiative, the Section inaugurated a program of annual awards to graduate and undergraduate students to commemorate those United Nations officials who have lost their lives in the effort to reduce human violence, and to encourage the recipients to carry on their work.

3. Coalition against Trafficking in Women

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Statement of Organization's Goals:

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) is a non- governmental organization (NGO) that promotes women's human rights. It works internationally to combat sexual exploitation in all its forms, especially prostitution and trafficking in women and children. CATW has a 17-year history of working against trafficking and prostitution worldwide. It was the first global network organized on a cross-country level to combat trafficking, prostitution, sex tourism, mail order bride industries and the international sex industry. Having regional networks in Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, Latin America and North America, CATW is able to bring both international and national attention to all forms of sexual exploitation, including sex trafficking, prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and marriage marketing.

The specific goals of CATW are: 1) Support for coalitions in sending countries, or in countries of origin for trafficking, whose governments are in economic and/or political crisis; 2) Direct services and assistance to victims of trafficking from developing countries or countries in financial and political crisis; 3) Technical assistance to coalitions in developing countries and countries in financial and political crisis; 4) Support for

human rights advocacy, policy and legislation that challenges prostitution and "voluntary trafficking" as an economic development strategy for poor women; 5) Establishing prevention of trafficking programs and direct service programs for victims which help provide economic alternatives for women who have been trafficked and sexually exploited.

Organization's Information Program as it Relates to the Work of the United Nations; Estimated Number of People Reached Through Activities and Production – Evidence of Public Information Capability

UN Meetings:

1. August-September, 2001 – UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, South Africa – CATW sent a large delegation to this conference, organizing 2 workshops on prostitution and trafficking and participating in 5 others. The deputy director of CATW-Asia Pacific was elected chairwoman of the NGO anti-trafficking caucus. CATW's delegates also participated in the governmental conference and one of CATW's member chaired the Trafficking Caucus during the official conference.

2. June – 2001- CATW was invited by the UNESCO Program for the Advancement of Mediterranean Women to speak at a public conference in Paris on "The International Community and the Traffic in Human Beings." This was also organized to discuss the new UN Trafficking Protocol and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

3. CATW participates annually in the Council on the Status of Women (CSW) meetings at the United Nations in New York. From 2001-04 CATW has organized and chaired the NGO Violence Against Women Caucus. Each year, CATW organizes several panels and roundtables on the subjects of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation. These panels and roundtables have been co-sponsored by the Sisters of the Congregation of the Good Shepherd, the Soroptimists, the European Women's Lobby, and many others. Activities reach thousands.

In March, 2003 at the 47th session of the UN Council on the Status of Women (CSW), CATW member and survivor of domestic violence and the marriage marketing industry spoke to the CSW Plenary Session. Three hundred and fifty NGOs and hundreds of governmental delegates were in attendance.

4. CATW participates annually in the UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights and the UN Commission on Human Rights at the United Nations in Geneva. In 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 at the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th sessions of the Working Group, CATW prepared both oral and written statements on the topics of modern day slavery, sex trafficking and sexual exploitation that were then incorporated into the resolutions of both the Working Group and the 54th, 55th, and 56th sessions of the UN Sub-Commission on Human Rights. These activities reach thousands.

Online Activities and Newsletter organized by CATW:

1. Web Site and Online Documentation Centre (www.catwinternational.org) – 35,000 hits in 2004.

2. Listserve for 300 NGOs and individuals on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues.

3. Annual newsletter and report mailed to 400 NGOs, individuals, and governments.

Conferences and Courses on the subjects of Sex Trafficking, Prostitution and Sexual Exploitation:

1. 2001-04 – Keynote speakers and invited participation in key conferences and events in Indonesia (July, 2004 – State Institute for Islamic Studies; Spain (January, 2003, Communidad de Madrid, Consejeria de Trabajo), the American Women in Development (AWID), (Mexico, 2003) conference, Iceland (August, 2001 – Nordic Network of Women's Shelters), Finland (October, 2002, Finnish National Program for the Prevention of Prostitution and Violence Against Women), Hawaii (November, 2002, Human Rights Challenge of Globalization), Sweden (November, 2002, Government of Sweden, Seminar on the Effects of Legalization of Prostitution Activities), the Philippines (January, 2003), Italy (January, 2004), Hungary, the Czech Republic

(Seminars for Parliament, May 2003 and 2004), Korea (May, 2004), Australia (March, 2004), Mali (March, 2004), Norway (October, 2004), Mexico (Monthly Trainings on Prevention of Trafficking, 2003-04), Estonia (September, 2003 and April, 2005), France (June, 2003), and Canada (October, 2003). Reached thousands.

2. CATW hosts the International Visitors Program several times yearly sponsored by the United States Department of State during which international visitors, such as government officials or NGO leaders from every world region, exchange views and information of women's rights, human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Organizes presentations, videos, and roundtables. Reaches hundreds of international visitors each year.

3. (February, 2003) CATW leads several national public radio seminars for journalists from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, and Serbia and Montenegro focused on trafficking and sexual exploitation. Reached 36 journalists, and organized by Boston's national public radio station, WBUR.

4. (July, 2002) CATW helps organize and teaches in a short course on Islam, Gender and Reproductive Rights in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, for 20 Muslim ulama, scholars, researchers and activists actively engaged in promoting women's rights.

Government Testimony to Congresses and Parliaments:

1. Invited Testimony to the United States Congress, Government Reform Committee, on "The Ongoing Tragedy of International Slavery and Human Trafficking," in 2003.

Thousands reached at the Hearing, subsequent publication in the Congressional Record, and media articles on the hearing.

2. Testified at a 2004 public hearing at the European Parliament on "The Consequences of the Sex Industry in the European Union." Invited by the Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities Committee. Preceded by a press conference that generated wide media coverage in Europe and globally. Reached thousands of persons.

3. Ongoing funded projects on human trafficking in Mexico, Mali, the Philippines, Georgia, Italy, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Prevention of trafficking programs and direct services that have reached thousands. (See Addendum for brief description of specific programs and projects of CATW).

Publications by CATW (sent in hard copy but all are available online at www.catwinternational.org)

2001
Guide to the New UN Trafficking Protocol.

2002
Guide to the New UN Convention of 1949 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

A Comparative Study of Women Trafficked in the Migration Process: Patterns, Profiles and Health Consequences of Sexual Exploitation in Five Countries (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Venezuela and the United States).

Sex Trafficking of Women in the United States: International and Domestic Trends.

H. Patricia Hynes, and Janice G. Raymond. **"Put in Harm's Way: The Health Consequences of Sex Trafficking in the United States."** *Policing the National Body: Race, Gender, and Criminalization.*

In Tagalog with English Sub-titles – **1 minute video** entitled **"First Time"** educating young men about the harm of prostitution to themselves, women and society. Played on all the major television stations in the Philippines as a community education service.

Publications and videos reach thousands, produced in 2002.

2003
In Spanish – **Comic Book** for Children in Mexico Educating About Ways to Avoid Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Through Internet-Based Appeals.

2004
Prostitution, Trafficking and Traumatic Stress.

Special Issue of the Journal, Violence Against Women, on "The Case Against Legalizing Prostitution," Volume 10 (2004).

In Spanish – ***Manual para la Prevencion de la Explotacion Sexual Comercial de la Ninez en Mexico.*** (Manual for the Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Mexico).

Statement on the Demand Factor and the Role of Men and Boys in Ending Trafficking by CATW Co-Executive Director, Dorchen Leidholdt, to the 29th Session of the UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Geneva.

4. League of Women Voters of the United States

Special consultative status granted in 1997

Mission: The **League of Women Voters (LWV)**, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy. Nationally, **League of Women Voters** activities are coordinated and staffed by two distinct but complementary organizations. **The League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS)** is the advocacy and membership organization. The **League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF)** established in 1957, is the citizen education and research organization.

Principles: The **League of Women Voters** believes in representative government and in the individual liberties established in the Constitution of the United States of America. The **League of Women Voters** believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens and requires that governmental bodies protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings and making public records accessible. The **League of Women Voters** believes that every citizen should be protected in the right to vote; that every person should have access to free public education that provides equal opportunity for all; and that no person or group should suffer legal, economic or administrative discrimination. The **League of Women Voters** believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing, and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government. The **League of Women Voters** believes that responsible government should be responsive to the will of the people; that government should maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation, promote the conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest, share in the solution of economic and social problems that affect the general welfare, promote a sound economy and adopt domestic policies that facilitate the solution of international problems. The **League of Women Voters** believes that cooperation with other nations is essential in the search for solutions to world problems and that international law is imperative in the promotion of world peace.

The **LWV** has State Leagues in every state in the United States and has approximately 900 local Leagues in communities across the country. It has over 150,000 members and supporters in the United States. **LWV** members at local, state and national levels act in the public interest after study and member agreement on key public policy and community issues.

Participation in Conferences of ECOSOC or Other UN Entities

The UN Commission on the Status of Women: The **LWV** attended the CSW meetings on (March 6 - 16, 2001; March 4 -15, 2002; March 3 - 14, 2003; March 1 - 12, 2004) and spoke to many **CSW** members and other government delegates about the needs of the girl child, women and older women. Working in NGO coalitions, wording on these issues was drafted and suggested to government delegates. Some wording was adopted by the delegates and used in outcome documents or other documents. Additionally, oral and written statements were presented to the CSW. The **LWV** conducted a workshop at the UN Church Center on training the trainers of girls in conflict management on Thursday, March 4, 2004 as a side event at the CSW 48th Session. The **LWV** collaborated with other NGOs in presenting side events and conducting caucus meetings at all the CSW meetings above. The written statements that the **LWV** presented at the CSW meetings were document numbers E/CN.6/2003/NGO/10 on UNIFEM and Women's Human Rights; and both E/CN.6/2003/NGO/22 and E/CN.6/2004/NGO/20 on the Girl Child. The **LWV** observers also attended several sessions of the CEDAW Committee meetings to observe. The sessions were the 28th session, January 13 - 31 2003; the 29th session, June 30 - July 18, 2003; and the 30th session Jan 12 - 30, 2004.

Second World Assembly on Ageing: The **LWV** attended the UN Second World Assembly on Ageing meeting in Madrid held April 2-12, 2002 and the NGO Forum on Ageing held April 5 - 9, 2002 and spoke as a member of a panel at the Forum.

UN General Assembly Special Session on Children: The **LWV** attended the Preparatory Committee meetings for this Special Session. The 2nd Preparatory Meeting was held January 25 - February 2, 2001. The 3rd Preparatory Meeting was held June 11-15, 2001. The **LWV** suggested wording to delegates, some of which was used by the delegates in drafting text. The **LWV** also attended the UN GA Special Session on Children, May 8 to 10, 2002. At these meetings, the LWV helped to conduct side events and caucuses. At the Special Session, the **LWV** helped the Working Group on Girls of the NGO Committee on UNICEF (WGG) to conduct a side event workshop on Wednesday, May 8th entitled "Girls As Their Own Advocates". The **LWV** also helped the WGG with caucus meetings throughout the Preparatory Meetings and the Special Session.

Cooperation With UN Bodies and Specialized Agencies

UNICEF (2001-2004): A special focus of the **LWV** at the UN during the reporting period has been as a member of the Steering Committee for the NGO Committee for UNICEF, Working Group on Girls, which works to focus the attention of world governments on the plight of girls. The Working Group works closely with UNICEF. WGG formed an International Network for Girls (INfG), a world wide advocacy network working on behalf of the girl child, and used information obtained from this network to prepare reports which were presented to delegates at UN meetings. The **LWV** worked on a newsletter, which was sent to all members of the International Network for Girls several times a year. The **LWV** also worked in collaboration with the US Fund for UNICEF.

UN Department of Public Information/ Non Governmental Organization (DPI/NGO) and other Activities (2001-2004): The **LWV** served on the NGO/DPI Executive Committee. Work on this committee included serving on the mid-day workshop committee for the annual DPI/NGO Conference, serving on the Communications Workshop Committee, chairing the Nominating Committee, chairing the website committee, conducting training sessions for NGOs and writing articles for the newsletter.

Other Activities (2001-2004)

The **LWV** Observers contributed to the work of several committees of the Conference of Non Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations(CONGO). The **LWV** attended the DPI briefings, U.S. Committee for UNIFEM meetings and United States Mission briefings. The **LWV** served on the Executive Board of the Council Of Organizations of the United Nations Association -United States of America (UNA-USA). The **LWV** also served on UNA-USA's National Council, whose mission is promoting the United Nations in the United States. The **LWV** also promoted the UN and its issues through public speaking engagements and outreach to **LWV** members around the country. A UN listserver for **LWV** members to learn

about the UN and its work was started. In 2002, the **LWV** updated its UN position with a concurrence from the grassroots members around the country. Much information about the UN was provided in our national magazine, ***The National Voter***, to prepare members. Many Leagues around the country made presentations to members about the UN at the local level. The **LWV** also attended the weekly briefings for NGOs presented by the UN Department of Public Information.

Promoting Democracy in the United States: The goal of most **LWV** programs is to promote an open governmental system that is representative, accountable and responsive; that protects individual liberties established by the Constitution and that assures opportunities for citizen participation in government decision making. Our work grows from the conviction that government at all levels must be accountable, accessible to citizens and protective of their rights. Local **LWV** organizations monitor their local government meetings and address local issues. The **LWV** has been actively involved in getting out the vote; promoting communities of inclusion to combat racism; and in informing the public about public policy issues.

On a national level, the **LWV** has many positions that have been reached by grassroots consensus or concurrence of local **LWV** branches. These positions are on representative government, citizen rights, international relations, natural resources, environmental protection, pollution control, and social policy including equality of opportunity, fiscal policy, health care, meeting basic human needs, childcare, early intervention for children at risk, violence prevention, gun control and urban policy. Local **LWV** organizations can act in their communities on these issues. State and local **LWV** organizations also have positions they have arrived at in their state or local consensus process and they can act locally on these issues. Most of these issues are of concern to ECOSOC. Local **LWV** members feel a special commitment to inform their communities about the UN and the work it accomplishes and to urge financial support for the UN. The **LWV** includes articles on the UN in ***The National Voter***, which is distributed to all members. Other reports about the UN are sent to the presidents of all local Leagues. Many local **LWV's** include these articles in their local newsletters. The **LWV** also writes articles about the UN for the **LWV's** website and gives talks to local **LWV** members and other groups interested in the UN.

Internationally: The **LWV** has been involved in many international initiatives to train grassroots women leaders in the political process, to provide technical assistance and training manuals to female candidates, and to observe or monitor elections. This has included projects in Chile, Paraguay, and several projects in Brazil. The **LWV** also had projects in Africa, including ones in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In 2004, the **LWV** was an international election observer in Parana, Brazil and provided technical assistance to women candidates. The **LWV** organized a two-day symposium for women running for local office in Chile, in which 70 candidates participated. In Tikambirane, Malawi the **LWV** working with several NGOs from the area, presented a series of training workshops on civic education and election monitoring, in which they trained 7,000 poll workers.

From 2001 through 2002, the League continued its program begun in 1999 entitled **Women Power Politics: Building Grassroots Democracy in Africa.** This project focused on engaging African women in the political life of their countries at the grassroots level and the role NGOs play in promoting open and participatory democracy. In 2001, The **LWV** conducted two training workshops for women, in Spanish, in Asuncion, Paraguay, to increase women's leadership skills.

Promoting UN Funding and UN Issues on Capitol Hill: The **LWV** actively supported the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 and has been one of its most steadfast proponents for the ensuing 60 years. The **LWV** believes that the United States should pay its obligations to the UN expeditiously and without restrictions. The **LWV** has lobbied key members of Congress on payment of U.S. arrearages and for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and worked with coalitions toward this goal. The **LWV** has been involved in community forums such as "The People Speak" to engage the public of the United States in international issues and concerns. In 2003 and 2004 they presented 57 programs throughout the United States.

5. Susila Dharma International Association

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Susila Dharma International Association (SDI) is a non-profit organization in continuous operation since 1969 and is registered as a United States charity. SDI fosters capacity building by supporting national Susila Dharma organizations in 23 countries and 62 humanitarian projects.

The goals of SDI are to relieve poverty, encourage sustainable development and support human beings to realize their potential. SDI addresses these goals through educational communications, education and training meetings, support to humanitarian projects, and providing disaster relief.

Goals and Activities of Susila Dharma International 2001-2004

Education and Training Meetings

- Subud World Congress program development (Bali, 2001) *[Note: Susila Dharma International is an affiliate organization of Subud, an ecumenical non-denominational spiritual organization]*
- Programs at regional and national Subud Congresses
- Regional meeting of Susila Dharma national organizations and humanitarian service projects (2003 – Asia, 2004 – Africa)
- Development and sponsorship of capacity-building programs for projects and communities (needs assessments, training, evaluation)

Disaster Relief

Collect and disburse funds for projects in areas affected by earthquakes and tsunamis

Develop and supervise phase 1 and phase 2 recovery projects

Supporting Information Available by Email (info@susiladharma.org):

- Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
- Organizational member lists: Susila Dharma National Organizations (Members) and Susila Dharma Projects (Associate Members)
- Analysis of SDI Projects Meeting UN Millennium Development Goals

Attendance and Participation in Major Conferences and United Nations Meetings:

2001- Attendance

- Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly in 2001 for Follow-up to the World Summit for Children [second substantive session], (New York, Jan. 29 – Feb. 2)
- World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalizing World (Geneva, June 26-30)
- 25th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly – Human Settlements [Habitat II] (New York, June 6 – 8))
- 45th Session Commission on the Status of Women (New York, March 6 – 16)
- Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva, August 16)

- World Conference Against Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances (Durban, South Africa, Aug. 31 – Sept. 7; attended by seven representatives
- Participation: SDI co-founded the Religious and Spiritual Caucus and delivered an oral statement about the caucus to the general assembly. Ms. Beck delivered a Statement to Plenary to the government delegates, and the delegation contributed to the Statements made by the Religious and Spiritual Caucus and the Education Caucus.
- Susila Dharma International Association presented at an exhibition of its projects at the Vienna International Center foyer under the auspices of the UN Information Services NGO liaison officer Renate Heneke (November)

2002- Attendance

- The World Assembly on Ageing NGO Forum (April 4 – 9, Madrid, Spain; attended by two representatives.
- United Nations Special Session on Children (May 8 – 10, New York; attended by four representatives.
- Prepcom IV of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (May 27 – June 7, Bali, Indonesia; attended by three representatives.
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 26 - Sept. 4, Johannesburg, South Africa; attended by four representatives
- Participation: Ms. Simonsson presented her film "El Canto del Agua" on water economy in the south of Spain.

2003-Attendance

- United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Aug. 9, Geneva)
- Participation: The SDI representative addressed the floor on the impact of globalization on indigenous peoples.

2004- Attendance

- Fifty-Sixth Session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (July 26 – Aug. 13, Geneva; attended by two representatives)
- United Nations Millennium Goals Conference (Sept. 8 – 10, New York, NY; attended by one representative)

Regular Yearly Participation in the Following United Nations Commissions and NGO Committees (2001-2004):

- Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva)
- Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Economic and Social Council, New York)
- NGO Committee on the Status of Women (New York)
- NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security (DPI – NGO, New York)
- NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns (New York)

SDI Initiatives to Support UN Goals and Objectives:

Public Education

- Human Rights Education Workshops (Bali, Indonesia July 17, 2000 and Innsbruck, Austria July 29, 2004) Developed and presented by Joe and Bella Rosario, project leaders of the Mithra Foundation in Bangalore, India.
- Susila Dharma international Reports on United Nations Issues and Activities: 16 reports distributed to SDI members worldwide in English, French and Spanish

SUPPORT TO THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS (During the reporting period, implementation continued on the following projects):

Community Development

Atalanta Village (United States of America); Bellur Community Development Project (India); Centre de Développement Communautaire Integral (Democratic Republic of the Congo); CeLuAn (Brazil); El Centro Hispano (United States of America); Fundación Tropics (Colombia); MACHARITA (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Revolving Loan Fund (Ukraine); SINTRAL (Ecuador); Sustainable Livelihoods (Indonesia); Unique Friends Saving Cooperative (Nigeria); Yayasan Tambuhak Sintra (Indonesia).

Education and Youth

Children's Garden of Peace (Brazil and Canada); Cita Buana School (Indonesia); Complexe Scolaire SD Inkisi (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Coming Back (Ukraine); Crecer Juntos (Ecuador); Darus Salaam Welfare Association (Bangladesh); Despertar (Argentina), Ecole Nkembo (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Groupe Scolaire Lemba Imbu (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Inka Samana (Ecuador); Kalimantan KIDS Club (Indonesia); La Vida Plena (Paraguay); Lewes New School (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Mithra Foundation (India); Roda Viva (Portugal); YUM Cipulir Preparatory School (Indonesia).